

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP did, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, rob and assault in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Fayette Johnson, of said county, and did commit the crime of robbery and rape upon the person of Mrs. Gray, in Mercer county, and they now are fugitives from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars each for the apprehension of the said Thomas Jenkins, Anthony Smith, and John Bishop, and their delivery to the jailer of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By J. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Thos. Jenkins is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and little stooped shoulder (hardly sufficient to discover at a distance), and will weigh about 170 lbs. Lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.

Anthony Smith is about 5 feet 8 inches in height; black hair, dark eyes, and weighs about 180 lbs. Lives in Washington county, near Cornishville, Ky.

John Bishop is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and has light hair, hazel eyes, weighs about 130 lbs., and lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky. dect d&wDec5.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Washer, in Morgantown, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James M. Bryant is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and weighs about 170 lbs. Lives in Morgantown, Butler county, Ky. dect d&wDec5.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said JOHN SANDERS is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS, and his delivery to the jailer of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Sanders is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and weighs about 170 lbs. Lives in Boone county, Ky. dect d&wDec5.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR. did, on the 31st day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his duty, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 29 years of age, 6 feet high, and weighs about 170 lbs. He has light hair, hazel eyes, and is a native of Kentucky. dect d&wJan1.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars each for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 10th day of Nov., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 33 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 135 lbs., dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, round shoulders, brown legs, and is a native of Kentucky. dect d&wJan1.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., December 4th, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Through the overrulings of a beneficent Providence, to whom we owe profound and reverent thanks, we are now blessed with the auspicious return of peace over a united country and a restored government. The dark clouds of rebellion and war, which have enveloped our country, obscuring with the smoke of terrific conflict and bloody battle the star-gems of sister States of the Union, have broken away, and, one by one, their light again appears in the galaxy of the Union, blending their radiance in united harmony, to illumine the pathway of our great and free people in the grand progress of nationality.

Every prompting of patriotic commands us to give our united and undivided efforts to promote and forward the complete Union and harmony so requisite to our progression and happiness, which has been so unfortunately disturbed.

The passions and prejudices evoked by the conflict should be cast away, and, dispassionate, prudent, and wise counsels be pursued. It is a time which demands discreet counsels and considerate statesmanship, and the banishment from Executive Chambers and Legislative Halls of all partisan asperities and all temporizing expedients for the sake of expediency, and the restoration of inevitable and unavoidable conclusions.

Trusting that you come together with the patriotic determination to shape your action as to promote the highest and best interests of our beloved State, it affords me pleasure to lay before you such facts bearing upon the state of the Commonwealth as are deemed of importance to your present assembly.

In giving a view of the state of the Commonwealth, it is necessary, in order to a proper appreciation of our present favorable condition, that you should have a synoptical statement of our connection with the great struggle for the maintenance of our national existence.

Official returns from the various counties of the State show that at the commencement of the rebellion, and before the first of the year 1861, the white males in the State above the age of 21 numbered 191,291; and white males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, called "Enrolled Militia," numbered 137,311. The returns at the commencement of the present year—1865—show a considerable diminution since the commencement of the war.

The returns for the present year give the number of males over 21 years at 169,749, and the number of males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, at 103,401. This diminution is accounted for by the absence, at the time of taking the lists, of our soldiers in the army; and by the fact that, according to the best and most reliable estimates, about 15,000 to 20,000 of our population left for the rebel armies.

The enrollment of 1863 by the United States authorities of white males between the ages of 21 and 45 years numbered 112,742; and in 1864 numbered 113,410. The enrollment of "colored" males between the ages of 20 and 45 for 1864 numbered 20,983. Making an aggregate within the military age of white and "colored" males of 133,493.

The muster rolls in the office of the Adjutant General show that we furnished to the Federal army—most of them three years' men—63,975 white soldiers, against an enrollment of 113,410. The rolls on file in the same office show the muster-in of 20,433 "colored" troops, and other evidences on file show that about 5,000 more were enlisted, but not yet reported to that office by muster rolls; making an aggregate colored troops of 25,433.

The increase in the number of colored troops above the enrollment is attributable to the fact that at several places we had no regular enlistment. "Colored" was regarded as sufficient qualification.

It will thus be seen that, with a white and black male population between the ages of 20 and 45 years amounting to 133,742, we contributed 89,413 to the armies. Besides the hundreds of Home Guards engaged in local defense throughout the period of the rebellion, we also had in the State service, for various periods, 13,526 militia or State troops, paid and subsisted by the State.

These facts and figures amply vindicate the devoted loyalty of our people, and are a sufficient answer to the stereotyped slanders so persistently urged in some quarters against our noble State. Holding, as we have, with steady and unflinching hand, the dangerous and exposed position of a loyal border State during the rebellion, we have at the same time furnished our full proportion of the defenders of our Union faith, despite the alluring offers of sectional sympathy, and the unjust buildings from those who professed to be friends.

Ours was not the loyalty which draws its substance from promised profit, and its courage from distant danger, but that unyielding devotion to principle which neither loss of property nor present danger could overcome. Steady and unshaken as our eternal hills in our fidelity to the Union—loyal the resistance of Kentucky loyalty crimsoned with the blood of her noble sons.

During the pendency of the war our State expended, in aid of the Government in the prosecution of the war, and for which we hold vouchers against the Government of the United States the sum of \$2,268,224.98. Of this sum we have had refunded in Government securities, which answered the place of money, the sum of \$1,451,000, from other means \$37,299.77; amounting in the aggregate to \$1,488,300.77. This leaves in favor of the State against the United States a balance of \$2,151,924.21. From this amount should be deducted the State's proportion of the \$20,000,000 direct tax, which the Legislature, by resolution approved Dec. 23d, 1861, assumed to pay. This amount is \$713,695.33; leaving a balance of \$1,438,228.98.

Our military expenditures in payment of our taxes. This sum should be credited to the Military Fund, and charged upon the civil list. The balance, after allowing all these credits in our favor against the United States, is \$1,553,533.172, which we hope to have refunded soon.

In addition to these expenditures, the State expended nearly one million of dollars in maintaining home troops for local and State defense. This service, though of local character, yet was for the general defense; and we have well-founded hope that the government will, when prepared for presentation, assume the payment of this expenditure.

Notwithstanding these expenditures, our financial condition is of the most satisfactory character. The Auditor has furnished me a statement of the State debt from 1859 to November 23d, 1865, which is hereto appended (A).

From this statement it will be perceived that, at the close of the fiscal year (10th October), our debt was less than at the close of the fiscal year 1859.

October 10, 1859, our debt was \$5,473,244.02; October 10, 1865, our debt was \$5,254,346.88.

To this sum must be added the sum of \$360,000, borrowed since the 10th October, and up to 23d November, to meet the payment of State troops and other military expenditures; making the total debt owing by the State for all purposes up to 23d November, the sum of \$5,614,346.88. It is estimated that \$250,000 additional will discharge all other outstanding claims. To meet this indebtedness, according to the last annual report of the Auditor, the resources of the Sinking Fund are estimated at \$7,510,487.17.

If we add to this the amount which we may confidently expect to receive from the Federal Government in payment of our advancement—viz: \$1,553,533.172, it gives \$9,063,944.34; from a statement of the Auditor, the Auditor taken from the commissioners' returns for the

years 1861 to 1865, inclusive, it will be seen that there is a reduction in the assessment of taxable property this year of \$109,946,461 below that of 1861. This is accounted for by the destruction of slave property, and from the reduced rates at which property was held at the date of assessment, owing to the insecurity of person and property, as well as to the immense amount of property swept away by the wasting hand of war in the sweep of armies over our State. The statement (B) furnished by the Auditor is appended hereto for your information.

The return of peace, with the consequent restoration of confidence and security, and the revival of industrial pursuits, will, it is confidently believed, in less than two years, restore our taxable property to the highest figures of any former year.

The death of James H. Garrard, late Treasurer of Kentucky, having been met by the appointment of a successor to fill his term. Mason Brown, Jr., was appointed to fill out the term, and his report, herewith transmitted, bringing up the accounts of his predecessor to the time of his death, and his own to the close of the fiscal year, bears ample testimony to his efficiency as Treasurer.

In the death of Col. Garrard the State lost an efficient and incorruptible officer, and the community a noble citizen, whose mental, moral, and social qualities endeared him to all. The term of the present incumbent will expire with the year, under the provisions of the Constitution. Col. Garrard was re-elected, a few days before his death, to the next term of two years, beginning with 1st January, 1866. It will devolve upon me at the proper time, according to the provisions of the Constitution, to fill the vacancy for the next term, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

From the report of the Inspector General, herewith transmitted, it will be perceived that only nine companies have been organized of the "National Legion," under an act, entitled "An act to organize the militia of Kentucky," approved March 4th, 1865.

The difficulty of diffusing a proper understanding as to the intent and character of this organization has been the obstacle to its successful progress. With the minutest detail of instructions, it has been in some cases impracticable to have the law understood. Instead of looking to the law and to the instructions thereunder, precedent is drawn from the late military organizations, and those who attempt an organization seem to consider it part of the plan that they should go into camp, and enter upon the life and duty of soldiers, instead of pursuing the object and plan of the law, to organize a citizen soldiery, holding themselves at all times in readiness to be placed upon active duty when required, to assist in the enforcement of civil law. These difficulties of a proper understanding of the law and its intended operations, result, in part, from the long neglect upon the part of the State to keep up a militia organization until its forms have been forgotten.

Tax obstacles, we trust, will be removed, and the militia organized as contemplated by the law. When this is done, and the State thoroughly organized as contemplated by the law, entire security will be given to every county in the State against marauding bands, should such attempt to disturb any part of the State.

If each county will organize a company of good men, who will be ever ready to support the civil authorities, no better security can be had. Had this organization been established, the State would have been saved our people from many vexations and great losses. It would have dispensed with any occasion for retaining other troops in the State after the close of the war, and in this would have been a great relief. A citizen soldiery organized in each county, of good men, who, pursuing their ordinary vocations, yet ever holding themselves in readiness to assemble and act in an emergency of danger or support the civil authorities of the county in the enforcement of the laws, is the surest safeguard to person and property of any military organization that can be given, and the only one compatible with a time of peace. To have a well-organized militia is the duty of every State.

I transmit herewith the report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and invite your attention particularly to the suggestions therein contained. The new structures erected in place of those destroyed by fire, and those ordered to be removed and replaced with suitable buildings, are now nearly completed. Inspection of these new buildings will demonstrate that true economy in public buildings consists in having them of the best material, most substantial structure, fire-proof, and adapted to the uses intended. These new buildings meet these requirements.

It is a pleasant and gratifying commendation of the present keeper, Captain H. I. Todd, given by the Inspectors. The State has been fortunate in securing the services of a keeper so richly endowed with those qualities which enable him in efficiently conducting the affairs of the prison, and executing the punitive justice of the State, to ever represent the generous humanities of our people and State.

In this connection your attention is invited to the practicability of improving our plan of prison discipline. A system of rewards for good conduct should be established by law, under which convicts may obtain a release of a portion of their term for good conduct. If a plan could be adopted by which the convicts could be separated into classes, having reference to age, character of offense, and to conduct, much good might be effected. To hold out the hope of advancement to a more lenient class of discipline, would greatly promote prison discipline and encourage reform in the convicts. Sufficient attention has not been given to the subject of reforming those upon whom the punishments of law are inflicted. It may well be questioned whether the prevailing systems reform as much as they demoralize. The punitive justice of a State should have regard to the reclamation of those upon whom its penalties are imposed, and should be adapted to reform rather than to harden in crime.

Our system does not provide for proper classification of convicts, nor is there any reward held out for good conduct, save the hope of Executive clemency. It is suggested that the appropriate committee give consideration to this subject.

The large amount of vouchers for unsettled claims which the State holds against the United States Government, which are kept in the office of the Quartermaster General of the State, and the fact that the State is indebted to the United States, embracing the muster-in and muster-out rolls of our Kentucky soldiers, and in which every soldier and soldier's family has a direct personal interest, make it necessary to have some suitable and safe place in which to keep and preserve them. The offices heretofore used by those offices have been rented from time to time, and have never been adapted to the business of those offices, and wholly inadequate for the purpose.

Having at my disposal a fund sufficient to construct suitable offices, with fire-proof vaults in which to preserve those valuable and important records, I determined upon erecting them for the benefit of the State. In selecting the plan, I found that for comparatively a small additional cost office rooms for the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Board of Internal Improvement, the Board of the Appellate Judges, could be included, as also store-rooms for the public books and stationery. The rents heretofore paid for offices and store-rooms have been equal to over six per cent. upon the cost of the entire structure, which, in addition to the offices and store-rooms heretofore rented, furnishes the office rooms and chambers mentioned and not heretofore provided. As these buildings were about being completed, and were partly occupied by the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals on the night of Tuesday, the 21st November, entirely consumed that office, with all the books and records then in the office, and communicating to the office of the Secretary of State, soon invested that office and the Executive office in flames; but was fortunately arrested after it had made some progress in the burning of the office, and the damage was done to them. The archives and all the papers of value were saved from the office of

the Secretary of State, also most of the laws, journals, and judicial decisions of sister States, kept in that office, were saved. There were still on hand in that office some 357 copies of Stanton's Revised Statutes of Kentucky. The greater portion of them were consumed. An account has not yet been taken of the number saved from the burning buildings. All the papers and furniture of the Executive office were saved. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals has filed with me a written report in relation to the destruction of his office, &c., with some valuable suggestions, to which your attention is invited, and which is herewith transmitted.

I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law for keeping insurance upon the public buildings; and also to provide by law for the employment of a night watchman, who, having been appointed, and through all the rooms during the night, and see that they are in safe condition. The Auditor would be the proper officer to be charged with this duty. The buildings destroyed can be replaced, if you so direct, in a short time; and may be better arranged for the purposes to which they were set apart than they were. Temporary offices for the Secretary of State and Executive have been taken in the new office building.

Your attention will be directed to making suitable provision to sustain our public charities. Reports from the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums have not yet been received at this office; when received they will be laid before you.

Provision should be made more ample for the support of the "Feeble-minded Institute" at Frankfort, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and the Institution for the Blind at Louisville. These noble and deserving charities have been somewhat overlooked during the war; yet they have been kept in a highly favorable condition by their respective superintendents.

It is recommended that you make suitable provision to meet the just demand upon the public bounty which the silent, but ever-appealing afflictions of those stricken ones, makes upon the charity of the State.

Your attention is invited to the consideration of our common school system. A radical defect in our system is the want of a school for the education of teachers. No system of public schools, which fails to provide for the education of teachers, can ever be successful but to a very limited extent. The experiment of a normal school adopted in Kentucky, which was so soon abandoned, failed because of its incompleteness. The Kentucky University and Transylvania University having organized under the provisions of "An act to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky," approved February 23d, 1865, and to be hereafter known as "The Kentucky University," presents a most favorable opportunity for supplying the defect in our school system. The united endowments of those Universities, with the addition of the "Agricultural" fund arising from a sale of the land scrip donated to the State by the General Government to found a government of United States, "ordained and established" by "the people of the United States," "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

To preserve the rights of the States, without surrendering the rights of the people in the national authority, is the wise and statesmanlike policy of the present Chief Executive of the United States. Every true friend of republican government must feel himself constrained to the support of such an Administration. Under his prudent care order emerges from the chaos of revolution; harmony supersedes the babel of contention; good will supersedes the course of passion and enmity; and Union firmly binds the elements of State and nation. It is a source of gratification to all lovers of civil liberty to witness the steadiness of purpose with which he pursues, with unbending will, the accomplishment of the desired end, the entire restoration of civil government.

An important question is still open for your consideration, thrown upon us as one of the untimely results of the rebellion. Through the proper solution of all the details connected therewith is difficult, yet, at this day, it must be apparent to every man, whatever may have been his previous hopes and former convictions, that the extinction of slavery within the United States and its dependencies is one of the inexorable and irreversible conclusions of the logic of rebellion. It rests not in human power to reinstate or longer the charter of a country, and the people in the question? Shall we fold our hands and refuse to act, and content ourselves with sullen submission to unavoidable results; or shall we manifest our just appreciation of existing facts by timely and appropriate action?

The time for partisan dispute upon this question has passed, and we should think and act with a wise and prudent regard to our present interests and the future good of the people of the nation. I therefore invoke your calm and patriotic consideration to this question, that you may take such action as will redound to the honor and good of our State.

There are but two means of settling this question—one through separate State action; the other by the action of the people of the States through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. Our State has but two modes of reaching the subject by separate State action. First, by legislative emancipation, with just compensation; and, second, by the action of the State Convention in the appointed mode. The former is deemed impracticable, unless the Legislature shall assume the fact that slave property is now of no value. Although this may be true in fact, yet has the Legislature the right to assume it? The latter mode, by amendment of the State Constitution, is expensive, besides being too slow to meet the necessities of our present condition. On the other hand, the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution is not an expense; it is immediate; it is effective; and just as lawful as the other modes. If it be objected that this is an inroad upon State rights, due consideration will demonstrate the error of such objection. Slavery being local, the regulation and government of it, as property, does of right belong to the State where it exists. But freedom is national, and when it is secured, it is a sacred duty imposed upon the patriotic bounty of our country to provide for the poor and homeless soldier whose maimed condition disqualifies him from earning a subsistence. Every State should look well and diligently to this subject.

The reports of the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General will be laid before you. During the past year these offices have been overcrowded with press of business, resulting from the muster-out of our soldiers, and the necessary settlements of accounts and claims.

The Adjutant General has prepared, so far as our soldiers have been mustered out, the muster-out rolls and historical sketch of the regiments. Specimen sheets will be laid before you. If these records were ordered to be printed, and a copy furnished to each county, it would be of great service to the soldier and his family having claims against the Government for unpaid bounty. In addition to which, should the original records, by any chance, be destroyed, the means would remain in each county of supplying the loss. The act requiring this report to be gotten up did not provide for its publication. Whether it shall be published, therefore, rests with you to determine by law.

The termination of our civil war has thrown upon us some important questions for adjustment. It is gratifying to know that those who have taken active part in the war of rebellion, as a class, now cheerfully accept the new order of things. What shall be done with those who have resumed their peaceful relations with the Government, and manifest an earnest purpose of future loyalty? Are they to be crushed—humiliated—debased by continued punishment? Or shall they be left to pursue their life, their labor, and their session is heterodox and suicidal, yet there were many able, intelligent, and conscientious

men who honestly held and taught the right. The result of the war has been to forever banish this heresy. Those who held to it, and fought for it, have given it up and abandoned the claim. Forgiveness—trust—restoration—is the corollary of the problem solved by the war. Those who stood aloof from the conflict, but bade it rage, and who drew personal profit from the calamities of the times, may continue vengeful and unforgiving. Civil war ever calls forth from obscurity many whom peace will return to their wonted insignificance. Such will naturally oppose the return of that state which deprives them of their consequence, and reminds them to their proper level. There are others who, upon the restoration of civil rule, riot in their enlarged security, and provoke disquiet by the turbulence of a capricious spirit. The just, considerate, and patriotic will discountenance such extremes, and seek to cover the past with forgiving charity, and promote the harmony and union so essential to our happiness and progress. Those who fought the battles are for peace. Those who nursed their courage at a distance from danger, "to keep it warm," only ask time to cool. The war has determined the impracticability of secession, and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that secession is treason, to have the subject forever and finally adjusted. This adjudication should properly be laid a precedent for all time to come. It is understood to have been wisely retained to hand Mr. Davis over to the civil tribunals, where a decision will settle the legal estimate of secession, and determine whether it be treason or a right. This will end the trial of questions by military courts which are properly for civil adjudication, and leave nothing for military courts to determine but questions of military jurisdiction arising under the laws of civil and military war. That we may contribute to the general harmony and restoration of good fellowship, I would suggest the expediency of amending our laws of expatriation, so that all who have accepted the terms of amnesty, or received pardon from the President of the United States, may each go before the county or circuit court of his county, and, upon production of his oath of amnesty or pardon from the President of the United States, and satisfactory evidence to such court that he has conformed to the conditions of such oath or pardon, such court, by order reciting those facts, shall restore such person to all the privileges of citizenship. This mode of restoration will at once open the door to all who, in good faith, have returned to their allegiance and their homes; and will still exclude those who refuse to give evidence of their abandonment of their hostility to the Government. The process is convenient and facile to all who would be entitled thereto, and the discrimination just and proper. To forgive a man who does not ask it, nor crave it, and restore him to rights which he had forfeited, would be to offer a bounty to wrong; but to forgive those who seek it, and who give assurance of future allegiance, is the humanity of patriotism.

The government of the Union is founded upon the existence of States. The existence of States presupposes State rights. Without the States there could be no United States formed upon the basis of republican government. At the foundation of that Union is this distinctive, well-marked feature of a united republican government—that each State shall form its own government, with the single restraining right of the general government to guarantee a republican form of government to each State. This is the feature which, being preserved, will forever prevent the only remaining danger to our republican government—centralization. The Federal or united sovereignty can only require that a State shall have a republican form of government; and can only interpose to prevent a State of the Union from adopting a monarchy, or other form of government than a republican form of government. If the State Government be a republic in form, the right to direct its details is exclusively with the State, and wholly without the powers of the Federal Government. One of the rights sacred to this form of government, and which is sanctioned by constitutional guarantees, is the right of each State to determine for itself who shall be eligible to office, and who shall exercise the elective franchise. This right, carefully guarded is the fundamental feature of a republican government. Those to be elected to Federal offices by the people are remitted to the respective State regulations. Members of the House of Representatives to Congress are to be chosen by those in the respective States who are entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States. Electors for President and Vice President are to be chosen in each manner as the respective States may prescribe, with only the power in the General Government to prescribe the time for holding such elections. How well and carefully guarded are the rights of States upon the elective franchise. The whole power over the elective franchise is with each State—no part of it is left to the United States. This is the security against centralization. To destroy this safeguard would be to centralize. To centralize would be to destroy republican government. The attempt to destroy our republican government is treason. The effort to centralize is treasonable to our republican government, is but the counterpart of the rebellion, which sought to destroy by disintegration, and which has been so successfully repressed. The counterpart must also be crushed ere rebellion will be effectively subdued. The Federal Government has been compelled to investigate the question, in order to determine the course a just and prudent statesmanship demanded. I have given you the sincere convictions of my mind, and only ask that you will, with like integrity of purpose, consider the important bearing which your action is to have upon the present and future good of our State.

The entire breaking up of our labor system, and the necessity of adopting a new system upon the free basis, suggests the propriety of measures to invite to our fields of labor a superior class of laborers, who have, by reason of slavery, heretofore been kept from our State. Your attention is particularly invited to the subject of adopting suitable encouragements to induce immigration to our State. The vast extent of our mineral wealth to be developed, and which is now attracting much attention, and drawing capital to our State for investment, demands a superior class of laborers to those we have heretofore employed. Our fertile lands and genial climate will likewise present strong inducements to agricultural industry.

If, in addition to these measures, proper encouragement be given, by suitable internal improvements, to afford facilities to industry and capital, by opening up our natural thoroughfares to navigation, and making the necessary transportation of the products of the country to market, and for receiving supplies of merchandise and other commodities in return, we shall soon make our State the pride of the Union, as it has ever been the pride of her sons.

Trusting that your counsels may be characterized by wisdom and blessed with the harmony of patriotism, you will find me ever ready to cooperate with you in every wise and patriotic endeavor for the honor, the welfare, and happiness of our people.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

J. B. LEWIS, GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, South Frankfort, Ky.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

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opposite the Court-house, St. Clair Street, Frank-
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TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 5, 1865.

The House of Representatives organized yesterday at noon by the election of Harrison Grayson, of Mason, as Speaker, Ed. Thomas, of Taylor, Chief Clerk, J. W. Tate, of Frankfort, Assistant Clerk, N. A. Rapier, of Larue, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John A. Crittenden, of this place, Door-keeper. It is needless to say that these gentlemen are all conservatives. The proceedings upon their election will be found elsewhere in our paper. The nominations were attended with the most perfect harmony in caucus, and the new party of conservatism seems to start off well. While the gentlemen selected are not the first choice of all of us, we are bound to admit them well qualified for the positions they hold, and as nominations, from the Speaker, who served in the Chair with distinction during the last session, to the Door-keeper, who is also re-elected, they are highly creditable to the party.

The like may be said of the Senate officers elected, viz: Dr. J. Russell Hawkins, Chief Clerk; D. R. Robt, Assistant Clerk; J. W. Pruett, jr, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Anthony Crockett, Door-keeper. The Senate officers are all new men, except Dr. Hawkins, who is prescriptively the Clerk, and whose experience, qualifications, and general popularity, render his services indispensable. The others, however, we predict, will give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

A WORD FOR HARMONY.

An opportunity is now offered to the conservative elements of Kentucky to organize such a party as will be a perpetual barrier to the destructive and revolutionary ideas and agencies which are attempting to gain acclimation within our borders. An opportunity is offered, also, to make this party successful, as it has been in our late State election, the rallying point around which the national elements of conservatism can gather to preserve what remains of constitutional liberty. So glorious an opportunity to serve a patriotic cause has never before presented itself. Such an occasion, neglected or wasted, may not again recur, and we might be called upon to witness our State given over to the factions which are hastening our institutions to destruction. By harmony and concert of action among all those brought together by the common bond of conservative ideas—by ignoring thoroughly all old political differences, and all old partisan prejudices—by forgetting as much of the past as might tend to separate the elements of our new party—we may so strengthen ourselves as forever to keep from our borders the Jacobinical and fanatical theories of New England now beshadowing our country with the baneful effect of the fabled Upas.

We should not despise the enemy we have to contend against, though now apparently feeble in numbers. It is insidious, active, vigilant. It has a thorough organization. It has fed on Federal patronage for four years. It is sustained by Federal power liberally contributed in greenbacks, contracts, and even bayonets. It will gather to itself all the loose material purchasable by pelf or promotion. Beaten to the earth, it rises with more than Antean quickness and vigor; for it has a strong arm and a long arm to raise and sustain its down-stricken form. It can only be held at bay by unity of purpose, concert of action, and harmony of feeling among all the conservative elements of the State. Whig, Democrat, Union man, Southern sympathizer, imbued with an honest purpose to save what remains of the old Constitution, must be invited into our ranks and kept there; for we cannot afford to lose one of these elements in the almost hopeless and desperate struggle before us. We must close our ears to the man disposed to draw distinctions between these. The seats in the Synagogue must be all free. We must watch these points if we wish to save ourselves from the Red Republicanism of Massachusetts—aye, if we do not wish our fair fields given over to free negro squatters, and our Government become the foot-ball of military despots.

To prevent such an accursed accumulation of evils as we have merely indicated, but which are palpable to the observing mind, should be the aim and effort of every patriot. And if all minor differences are reconciled, our State may become the nucleus around which the conservative elements of the whole country may gather, and Kentucky may yet occupy a prouder position than when Henry Clay was the leader of Senates, and her Crittendens, Boyds, Breckinridges, and Marshalls were his honored colleagues.

We have sent our paper to a number of our cotemporaries and requested an exchange; but our list not being yet complete, we hope our readers will bear with us a few days till we are able to give them a greater amount and variety of reading matter. We promise to exert ourself and furnish them such selections as will be both entertaining and instructive.

WANTED.

Two or three good Printers can obtain employment in the State Printing Office at Frank-

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

We welcome the revival of this old newspaper with sincere pleasure, and congratulate Mr. HALDEMAN that he has so soon been able to find fitting employment for his editorial abilities. The typographical appearance of the Courier is all that could be wished, and it is as familiar to us as if four years of bloody strife had not intervened since we last saw its welcome face. The salutary of Mr. HALDEMAN is characterized by good taste, and his promise to use the influence of his paper in restoring the government to its ancient traditions, meets our hearty approval. The further we have departed from a strict construction of the Constitution, and the political faith of our fathers, the more we have been involved in error and discord; and we believe the people, if they had a chance, would be more than willing to return to the maxims which guided those who framed our governmental fabric. We shall be very much pleased to welcome the Courier to our exchange list; and that its true position may be properly understood we append the salutatory of Mr. HALDEMAN:

In politics, the Courier will be, as has been already stated in its prospectus, independent. It will discuss measures of government and policy as they arise, with reference to their effect upon the country, and not as they may affect this or that political party. Though believing that the true interests of the public are best served by the existence of two political organizations in the country, and our views at present being more in accordance with the professions of the Democratic party than with those of the party to which it is opposed, we feel it our duty to give our support to that organization. At the same time we do not propose to make any factious opposition to the policy of President Johnson. To his policy in regard to the treatment of the Southern States as first announced, marked as it certainly was by an unexpected magnanimity and statesmanship, we were disposed to give an unquestioning support; and we still hope that our first impressions of his intentions may be fully sustained. Most certainly in everything he does having a tendency to build up the South, to restore her trade and commerce, revive her manufacturing and agricultural interests, and create confidence and good feeling between the active sections, he will have our earnest and active co-operation.

It is necessary for us to say, that, having been identified with the unfortunate people of the South in their recent struggle, having witnessed their sacrifices and their heroism—participated in their hopes and their fears, their alternations of exultation and depression, and being perfectly cognizant of the condition, in every respect, in which the war has left them, we feel an earnest and painful interest in all that relates to their affairs and the treatment they are to receive at the hands of the Government.

We desire to see the States restored, at the earliest possible moment, to their appropriate and natural position, as States in the Union, and left to the free and unrestrained exercise of the privileges and prerogatives belonging to them; and this policy we shall advocate with zeal and earnestness. If our republican system of government is to be retained, it can only be done by the recognition of the equality of the States composing the Union, and by strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws. When we go beyond the Constitution in search of powers to fit special cases not provided for, and disregard the plain requirements of existing laws, we are at the same time doing great injustice somewhere, and making a precedent whose effect can only be pernicious.

The spectacle of a confederation of States, inhabited by people having a common language and identical interests, one portion of which are free and independent, exercising all the rights and privileges rightfully belonging to States, while the other portion are held as conquered provinces, denied equality, and not allowed to legislate for themselves, or discharge any of the functions of government, such a spectacle would make us the laughing-stock and the scoff of all civilized nations, and would be a palpable and ridiculous insult upon republican government.

Against such a state of things the Courier will ever raise its voice and use its influence. There is no substantial reason why the States of the South, lately in rebellion, should not again be received into full fellowship in the family of States. They have disbanded their armies, laid down their arms, taken the oath of amnesty, and bow appear to have but one single object in view, and that the repair of the waste and devastation of the war, which has impoverished the country and left its people well nigh destitute. They are plotting no treason, they are contemplating no further rebellion against the Federal authority. They scarcely raised their voice in remonstrance against the rigorous and extra-constitutional measures which the Government thought proper to adopt towards them, and they only ask to be recognized as States and to be reinstated with those rights which are absolutely essential to all political communities and without which they can make but little progress as a people or add anything to the sum of general prosperity.

By a typographical error we were made to utter an absurdity in our salutatory in yesterday's paper; but the incongruity was so glaring, that our readers could hardly have failed to notice it. We were made to couple the names of Jefferson and Hamilton as of one political school; whereas they were diametrically opposed in the theory and structure of government; and a man could hardly be a disciple of both unless, like the editors of some of our enterprising cotemporaries, he edited a paper for each political party, at the same time. This has been done; but we have no pretensions to such versatility of genius.

We append the paragraph as corrected: During the war, without taking an active part in politics, we have quietly voted with the conservative party, when we did vote. In reviving our paper alike at the instance of Democratic and conservative Union friends, we felt inclined to start it as a conservative paper and nothing else. But in thinking that, as yet, the young but magnificent political organization known as the conservative party of Kentucky, had never met in general convention and proclaimed a thorough uniform set of principles which could serve as an infallible guide to an editor, we concluded to attempt no changes, to stick to what we best understood, and not to try to have an old dog taught new tricks. We thought, too, that the old National Democracy, though beaten and crushed under the mailed hand of an imperial Federalism, was not altogether dead, but that there was amongst the rubbish of questions of the hour, dead with the ideas that gave birth to them, a noble spark of vitality from the master minds of Jefferson and Madison—we mean the grand and immortal doctrine of States Rights—which would yet, if anything could, save us from the surging tides of centralism and despotism.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Frankfort, December 4, 1865.
The Senate met at 12 o'clock, M., and was opened with prayer as usual.
The roll being called, 33 Senators answered to their names; and then the newly-elected Senators took the oath of office. Their names are as follows: Messrs. Benton, Bonner, Cardwell, Chandler, Cochran, Cosby, Garritt, Dudley, Gordin, Helm, Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Lilly, Morrow, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington, and J. W. Worthington.
The election of Clerk and Assistant Clerk was then entered into.
Mr. HELM put in nomination J. Russell Hawkins, which was declared unanimous.
Mr. BOTTS nominated Mr. Robt for the office of Assistant Clerk.
Mr. CHILES nominated Mr. Seaton for the same office.
Mr. Robt received 28 votes.
Mr. Seaton received 5 votes.
Mr. Robt was declared elected, and was sworn into office.
The nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was J. W. Pruett, who was unanimously elected.
For Door-keeper, Messrs. Anthony Crockett, J. D. Pollard, and A. N. Davis were put in nomination, and the result was as follows:

For Crockett.....	21
For Pollard.....	12
For Davis.....	1

Mr. BRUNER offered a resolution to adopt the standing rules of last session. Adopted.
Same—Resolution appointing a committee to announce to the House the organization of the Senate. Adopted.
Mr. CLEVELAND—Resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and announce the readiness of the Senate, in conjunction with the House, to receive any communication he wished to make. Adopted.
Mr. COOK—Resolution inviting the resident ministers of Frankfort to open the Senate with prayer. Adopted.
Mr. COOK—Resolution tendering a seat on the floor of the Senate to the various newspaper reporters. Adopted.
The Senate then adjourned.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Frankfort, Dec. 4, 1865.
This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. JAS. B. LYNE, Clerk of the last House, called the House to order.
Prayer by the Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church.

The members present were qualified by Gen. Leslie Combs, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.
The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and 90 members answered to their names.
The next business in order was the election of officers.

FOR SPEAKER.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated HARRISON TAYLOR, Esq., of the county of Mason.
Mr. HAWTHORN nominated A. M. STOUT, Esq., of the city of Louisville.
For Mr. Taylor..... 57
For Mr. Stout..... 34
Mr. TAYLOR having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker, and the following members, Messrs. STOUT and McHENRY, were appointed to conduct Mr. TAYLOR to the Chair.

FOR CLERK.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated Edwin Thomas, Esq., of the county of Grayson.
Mr. J. F. BELL nominated Jas. B. Lyne, Esq., of the county of Henderson.
For Mr. Thomas..... 56
For Mr. Lyne..... 34
Mr. Thomas having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Chief Clerk.

ASSISTANT CLERK.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated James W. Tate, Esq., of the county of Franklin.
Mr. ALF. ALLEN nominated John M. Todd, Esq., of the county of Franklin.
For Mr. Tate..... 53 votes.
For Mr. Todd..... 35 votes.
Mr. Tate, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Assistant Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated Nicholas A. Rapier, Esq., of the county of Larue.
Mr. FARIS nominated Dr. J. L. Smedley, of the county of Mercer.
For Mr. Rapier..... 56 votes.
For Mr. Smedley..... 34 votes.
Mr. Rapier having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

DOOR-KEEPER.
Mr. THOMAS nominated John A. Crittenden, Esq., of the county of Franklin.
There being no other nominations, Mr. Crittenden was elected unanimously.
The House being then organized,
Mr. BELL offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to inform the Senate and the Governor that this House was ready for business, and to receive any communication that the Governor might have to present to this House.
Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution, requesting the Speaker to invite the ministers of the different denominations of Frankfort to open the House with prayer each morning.
Mr. GATEWOOD offered a resolution, allowing the Reporters of the different newspapers seats on this floor.
The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 2 o'clock. There being no quorum present, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FAIR PLAY TOWARDS THE SOUTH.—The New York Post, a Radical of the strictest sect, does not agree with Mr. Colfax in his electioneering speech, and says his demands are unreasonable. It says:

The rebellion in the Southern States was crushed; the rebel armies were scattered and disarmed; the people have returned to their homes under oath to make no further resistance to the "supreme laws of the land," but to be henceforth peaceable citizens. They claim that it is their intention to keep this oath; and they do it cheerfully. Their leading men exhort them to attend to their private affairs, and to submit to the penalties of defeat. Now, to ask more of them at present, to ask them that they shall be glad and proud of their defeat, is to forget the nature of men's minds and hearts; it is to demand impossibilities. By and by, we trust, the whole South will be convinced that the failure of the rebellion was for the best interests of the Southern people. For the present we may be reasonably contented with their submission to the laws, and need not stop to inquire about their sentiments.

The following named gentlemen are believed to be elected to the United States Congress from the State of Georgia:

1st District, Solomon Cohen.
2d District, Gen. Philip Cook.
3d District, Joseph Buchanan.
5th District, J. D. Matthews.
6th District, J. H. Christy.
7th District, Gen. W. T. Wofford.

The Governor has appointed JAMES T. BRAMLETTE, late Lt. Colonel of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, Inspector General of the State, in place of Col. Hays, resigned. Col. Bramlette's military experience, and his civil services as a member of the Legislature, should render him eminently qualified for the position. His appointment, we believe, gives general satisfaction.

[For the Yeoman.]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8, 1865.
UNCLE JEMS: I have just come from the suthen states, whar I was durin the war; and have just got to this place, the capital of ole Kentucky, and o how good I feel. I am at the Big HoTel, cal'd capital HoTel, and we ly high; and I tell you it are a mity goode place to get something goode for the Stomack. The folks are all gettin red and talkin about the next Legislatur, which they say will be hear on 1st Monday in December, & I spose about that time thar will B a miti crowd hear about that time—awful times. The niger, the Constition, and a heap of things, will come up for exousion, that nether you nor me dream of; nor do I think any other mortal Man or Woman can tell what will be did here next assembly. One thing I do no is, the Gals and Young Fellows will see a goode time; for the Gents have razed a heap of money, an got what they cal a Ball Club, an are goin to have 2 hops a week, and, besides, 2 a month Fancy Dress, and Bals at which fases, I beleve they cal em Maske Balls; now I don't like that way, for it givs a hugly cus as goode a chance as I hav. I beleives in letin natur sho what it is, and what it aint; but I will be at all them Bals and Dances.

Uncle Jems, you must kum up this winter, an I tell you we will have a goode time; for you no how to intertane the Ladys, and you know how they all likes you in Washington Sity; for they all give you locks of thar Har to remember them. Now Uncle Jems, du kum, for I tell you thar will B a heap of purty Gals, an U kno U & I loves the wimen. Now, talking of wimen, I tell you thar is a Gal in this town I am going to pay my distresses to. We rides on the cars, sail in the Boat on the River, and walks to the Sematary on sabath evening, and I tell you she is an angel. O, I wish you could see. Thar are a heap of pritty Gals hear, but my Gal is the Gal of all the Gals. It makes me feel as mad as a Bull-Dog to see any other man look at her—I tell you it duss; an I tell you Uncle Jems, if the Gal will have me for a laful husban, I want you to kum up to the wedin, and you may dause with her too. Now, wont you kum?

I have been to all the places here of karacter—the Penemotenciary, Capt. Todd is in command of this apartment of the State. He keeps every man in the institution doing his duti. He are a mity goode man; he givies them follows what works for the State goode, hollesom vittuals, goode nise striped coods, an they all like the Capt. & so does everybody what nows him. I have also seen Gov. Bramlet, he are a great man, and he noes what he is about. God Almity fetched a goode man when he broght the Gov. to this country; & you oute to see Van Sprinkle, the Secatarie. I tell you Frankfort would be no whar if 'twant for him. He kums from the mountaneous part of Kentucky, whar coal ile grows. Him an me are going to get Charters and Bills passed that will make us rich as Caesar, and then I will be able to help the widows and orphans. Now, Uncle I want you to kum up, for thar are a heap of things I want to talk to you about what I want put on paper, but tell you in a room by ourselves. I mus now close, as I am goin to a very select parti. I will write you agin.

Yours until death,

JERIMIAH.

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The attributes, piano and forte, most beautifully harmonize with their nature, for they are both soft and loud.
This instrument possesses the sweetest and mellowest, and yet the most voluminous, most powerful, and richest tone of any piano that has yet been made, and so excels all, yes, all, in the following essentials of a perfect piano-forte, viz: Elasticity and delicacy of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone, richness of power, and thorough and elegant workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for judging, stands buried in rapture and astonishment as his Aolian sweetness bathes his soul.
The pathos of him who sang
How sweetly sounds each mellow note
Beneath the moon's pale ray
When doting zephyrs rise and float,
Like lovers' sighs away,
must certainly have been inspired by a dream of the mellifluous tone of this unsurpassed instrument. We wonder not that this new manufacturer should excel the old celebrated firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress, and one in which "stagnation is death."

The now celebrated firms had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of their predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the additional advantage of profiting by their experience.
Their genius and skill elevated them to fame and prosperity. Now, as Kraushaar stands unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his genius and skill, and let the heart delight to imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the instrument to sing its own eulogy.
Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.
"C. KINKEL, Shelbyville, Ky.
"AUG. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.
"WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.
"C. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.
"HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.
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CAPITAL HOTEL

Frankfort, Ky.

J. B. AKIN.....Proprietor.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, HAS BEEN RE-
paired for the approaching winter season. Bar,
Billiard Room, 4000 ft. river, and Billiard Saloon at-
tached. The Assembly Ball Club have also made
arrangements securing entertainments for the whole
season, under their popular management.
dec4 dwt

Frankfort Assembly Ball Club.

THE OLD ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF
Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will
give a series of FOUR DANCES at the Capital
Hotel on the following Wednesday evenings at 8
o'clock.

Wednesday, December 13, 1865.
Wednesday, December 27, 1865.
Wednesday, January 10, 1866.
Wednesday, January 24, 1866.
E. H. TAYLOR, President.
Geo. W. MONROE, Secretary.
dec4

BILLIARD SALOON.

HAVING LEASED THE BILLIARD ROOM
attached to the Capital Hotel, and thoroughly
refitted the same and furnished it with good tables,
I am prepared to accommodate all lovers of the
game, day or night.
dec4 dwt

G. H. LANDO.

RESTAURANT.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY JOHN W. RUPE & CO.

HAVING LEASED THIS
well-known stand, on the cor-
ner of Main street diagonally
across from the Capital Hotel, we shall keep a
First-Class Eating House,
where our friends can have all the time and
other delicacies of the season served up
in the best style, DAY AND NIGHT.

OUR BAR
will be stocked constantly with the choicest of
Liquors and Cigars.
dec4 dwt

Powell's Restaurant,

OPPOSITE THE CAPITAL HOTEL,

Frankfort, Ky.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL
keep an Eating-House and
Restaurant this winter at his
stand opposite the Capital Hotel, where will be
served up Oysters, Fish, Game, and all the other
delicacies of the season.
He will furnish Whisky, Wine, and Ale by the
bottle, and keep the best cigars and tobacco.
In connection with his Eating-House, he keeps
A RIFLE SHOOTING GALLERY,
Where amateurs can amuse themselves at any time.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, and re-
fers for the character of his house to the friends and
patrons of Powell's Old Restaurant.
dec4 dwt

H. R. POWELL.

Livery and Sale Stable.

JNO. L. NEAL.....EPL. JENKINS.

NEAL & JENKINS

HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN
and popular stand of Graham's Stable, on Ann
Street, opposite the Capital Hotel, we are prepared
to serve the public with Coaches, Wagons, Huggies,
Riding-horses, and all other things pertaining to our
business, day or night.
We are prepared also to break horses to the
saddle or harness, and solicit this patronage.
dec4 tf

New Livery Stable.

S. M. NOEL.....ROBT. CHURCH.

NOEL & CHURCH,

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF S.
M. Noel in the new and commodious stables
of S. M. Noel & Co., on Main Street, the undersig-
ned have entered into partnership, and are pre-
pared to serve the public with Coaches, Buggies,
Wagons, Huggies, Riding-horses, and all other things pertaining to our
business, day or night.
We are prepared also to break horses to the
saddle or harness, and solicit this patronage.
dec4 dwt

NOEL & CHURCH.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.,
MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL
kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class
Dry Goods House. We are constantly adding season-
able goods, and our customers will find our stock
complete.
We invite the special attention of the ladies
to our full and well selected stock of

CLOAKS,

Which we are offering at

LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER.

Call and see them for yourself.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!

We call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort
and vicinity to our stock of

FURS.

We have a full and complete assortment from the
hickest to the lowest grades, which we will sell
cheaper than any house in the West.
Call and see them and you will buy.
dec4 dwt

GRAY & SAFFELL.

SOUTH FRANKFORT MALE SCHOOL.

JAMES G. CROCKETT

HAS OPENED IN B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
room in South Frankfort, a School of English,
the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics. The
Session began on the second Monday (11th) of
September, 1865, to continue for 40 weeks from that
time.
Tuition per session of 40 weeks.....\$50 00
Pupils entering after commencement of the Ses-
sion will be charged from the date of entrance to
the close of the ses-
No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness,
unless otherwise specially agreed.
dec4 1m

J. C. TOWER & CO.,

94 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.,

(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)

Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that ensanguined our fields with the blood of brothers, and pierced the bosom of our homes with the anguish of grief, is overpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—"hath spread her balmy wings" o'er all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly. "Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

[For the Yeoman.]

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

BY L. T.

I went once from N—to the neighborhood of Lebanon, Marion county, after two female relatives. My route was up the turnpike from Covington to Georgetown. From the latter, through Frankfort out by Hardinsville, and on the Bardstown road, by way of sundry places not necessary to be named just now. It was in the year 182—. The first matter noted on the voyage was, that I had to pay toll for traveling on the turnpike from Covington to Georgetown at two gates—the one at Crittenden, Grant county; the other at the crossing of the Big Eagle. I don't suppose there are many now living who remember that grand turnpike road. Most of the route was on the dry ridge, as nature had made it, well guarded on each side with hoop-pole timber. Big stones were loosened from the hard clay by the jolting of wagons on the hillsides, or points of ridges over which one had to drive. Now and then a short space of confluence, to cover a mud hole; in some places, for convenience, where there were sloughs, fences were let down, and the traveler's privilege in a new country taken, of heading the bad holes.

I was not much given to saying profane words; but when I paid toll at them gates, my thoughts ran in channels it is said some army chaplains' thoughts are apt to get into, when the hen-house has been broken into, and no chickens are found upon the roost.

In those days, when we got \$1 25 per cord for cutting and hauling cordwood from the hills back of N—, and delivering it at people's doors, and corn sold at a bit a bushel, and other products of the earth at corresponding prices, and we paid almost the present war sums for calicoes, coffee, sugar, and other luxuries, a quarter of a dollar looked as big as a wagon-wheel, and to have to part with one for the privilege of passing over a dirt road, and a bad one at that, was not at all promotive of piety. But if I thought "conscience" it when I paid that toll, what were my meditations and reflections, when, after risking my life in coming down the point at Frankfort, which the arsenal now stands, and being jolted and bumped through the streets in a high spring barouche, I was stopped at the opposite side of the bridge at the Kentucky river, and half a dollar was demanded for the crossing. I had got over and could not get back, or I verily believe, before I would have paid it, I would have tried to swim my horses and vehicle over.

But the even-tempered keeper could have eaten me up (as I was a lean stripping), bodacious-ly. So I paid the half, and went out up the old Frankfort and Louisville pike, made for about a mile and a half with stones set up edgewise, flatways, and every other way, some big and some little. McAdam must have gotten his idea of making turnpikes by riding over that road, if rough jolting could give such ideas. The dirt pike was an Arabian way to it—about-every. The remembrance of it makes my bones ache to this hour; and when I got to the end, there was a sentry-box, and a Cerberus, demanding fifty cents for the jolting I had received.

I planned all sorts of revenge in my mind, I would, as soon as I grew to manhood, and got money enough, come and buy that bridge, and throw it down, and plow up that piece of turnpike. I would be elected to the Legislature, and vote for removing the Capital. It was a day for revengeful thoughts.

But I went ahead out to Hardinsville, and on towards Bardstown. It was an awful ride. Away out in the black-jacks, after driving hard without food for man or beast, I came, just at sunset, to a cabin by the way side. I halted and inquired how far to the next habitation; and the answer was, "Seven miles."

"What kind of road?" "Waal, pretty middlin'—about like you come over."

I looked around, and there were thickets on every hand—nothing but a small clearing and the road that let in daylight. I thought it was a glorious place for robbers. The only chance was to tarry there. So I tarried; watered and fed my horses; took a drink of—water myself, and did not like the looks of things. I eat some meat for supper, and that put me in good condition for a bad night of it. I answered all the questions of the family, and of two rough-looking customers, who came in, and sat awhile before bed-time, as to "Whar I mout be from, and whar I mout be going."

It was in the fall of the year, and the nights were getting cool enough for fire. Just before I retired to the next room to bed, the two men left, and, as I thought, gave to the old man and his son a look, as much as to say, "We'll end his voyage, and cross them horses over the Ohio river." The only partition between the main room and where I was to sleep was made of thin boards. About midnight I was overpowered by fatigue and want of sleep, and fell into a confused slumber, dreaming of robbers, pistols, knives, and other hideous things. I was aroused from my confused sleeping, I suppose, about two o'clock in the morning, by the whispering of men's voices. I listened, and heard one ask "When did he come here? Did you ask him where he was going? He is driving a fine pair of horses! I have a great mind to go in, and see." "He was awful tired," said the old man, "and I reckon he is asleep." "Taint a safe way," said another, "to go into a room this time of night. A man might shoot before you could find he was awake." Thus went the conversation, while my feelings can better be imagined than described. At last the man said he would go in any way. I saw the light coming toward the door through a crack. The door opened gently, the candle was raised up so as to throw the light upon my face. It was a moment when a thousand thoughts ran rapidly through my mind. I felt my time had come—that I was to be another victim to a band of robbers and murderers—I saw a gleam of something—but I was not hurt any way, or I would not likely have been here now.

Tate & Hawkins, whose card appears in another column, have opened a large grocery establishment in Hanna's block, opposite the Capital Hotel. Their stock embraces all kinds of family supplies, and is worth an inspection. As beginners in the business and worthy gentlemen, we recommend them to a share of public patronage.

ARE YOU INSURED?—If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin; while delay and neglect may involve you in irretrievable disaster, bankruptcy, poverty, and cruel disappointment. James M. Withrow is Agent for several insurance companies, a statement of the condition of which will be found on the outside of to-day's paper.

It is the duty of every poor man to insure his cottage; every moderate man his residence; every rich man his mansion; so that dependent, loved ones may not be made to suffer the unforeseen calamity of fire. The dwellings should all be insured. Call on James M. Withrow, insurance agent.

The Louisiana Congressional delegation consists of the following persons: Louis St. Martin, First District; Jacob Barker, Second District; R. C. Wickliffe, Third District; John E. King, Fourth District; John Ray, Fifth District.

One of the strangest sights in the politics of the day, is to see Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, the noisiest Northern friend the South ever had before the war, now acting and scheming with Northern extremists to keep the South out of the Union and hold the Southern States as conquered provinces!

Lou. Courier.

OFFICE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 25, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Please say in your next paper,

1st. That I have sent a printed docket for December term to every newspaper in the State, to every Attorney having a case in Court, and to every County Clerk and Sheriff, so that all may know how matters stand and act accordingly.

2d. The records and briefs in all cases under submission (see Docket) are with the Judges, and safe.

3d. Copies of records made out in this office, or in the offices where cases were decided, will be received and filed in place of originals destroyed, and cases heard in due time.

Yours, &c.,
LESLIE COMBS, C. C. A.

Papers throughout the State will please insert this notice.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865

CIRCULAR

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information: The collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information, viz:

Col. Chas. D. Pennington, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of claim, and to assist in their preparation, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor and the soldier, by employing them in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay.

The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morrill, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government, free of charge.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agency at Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide to their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information, viz:

E. P. Kinard, Bowling Green, Ky.
John W. Gault, Louisville, Ky.
H. H. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky.
The soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable them to back the means due them by the Government, and they are earnestly solicited to employ them without charge.

By order of the Governor:

D. W. LINDSEY,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Jacks and Jennets for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL, AT PRIVATE SALE, five Jacks and five Jennets, all good stock. For particulars, apply to me at the Capital Hotel.

J. B. AKIN.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that, at the February term, 1865, of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the County of Jefferson, a verdict was rendered against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Absalom Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** each for the apprehension of said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State,
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Green Slaughter is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs 180 lbs., black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter is about 19 years old, round face, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and slightly round shouldered and heavy set.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grand Circuit Court for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 3d of October, 1865, in Grant county, and said Samuel Anderson is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Samuel Anderson, and his delivery to the jailer of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State,
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, light complexion and dark blue or grey eyes, scar in one hand, and was a saddler by trade.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State,
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson, and his delivery to the jailer of Hart County, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State,
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, light complexion and dark blue or grey eyes, scar in one hand, and was a saddler by trade.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State,
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert G. Turner is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, had a blue mark on his face, formerly from the State of Missouri.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

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By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State,
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

WM. H. GRAY,.....JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES.

PURE OLD WHISKY,

BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES,

FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS,

CONFECTIONERIES.

SUGARS, COFFEES, & TEAS.

CRUSHED, POWDERED, AND GRANULATED Sugars, New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Crushed Sugars,
Choice Rio, Java, and Laguayra Coffee. Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Oolong Tea.

GRAY & TODD.

SUNDRIES.

CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, AND SYRUPS. Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels, and Kits. White Fish, Potomac Roe Herring, Scotch Herring, Sardines, Fresh Salmon and Mackerel in Cans, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap of various kinds; Pine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese; Tobacco, and Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Family Grocery Establishment, on hand and for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

FRESH OYSTERS!

WE ARE REGULARLY IN RECEIPT OF C. S. Malby's celebrated

Pearl Oysters,

Which we will sell low by the can and half can.

GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS!!

The best quality and favorite brands of

OLD WHISKY,

WINES AND BRANDIES.

For sale by

GRAY & TODD.

CONFECTIONERIES!

To our stock of

Fancy Articles

We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city.

GRAY & TODD.

FRUITS, &c.

WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY of the following Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Sauces, &c., &c.:
ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
APPLES, PRUNES, RAISINS,
CURRANTS, PEACHES, ALMONDS,
FILBERTS, PECANS, BRAZIL NUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS,
PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

GRAY & TODD.

N. HEFFNER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main st., opposite the Farmers' Bank,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, as well as to be found in the New York market, which he will make up in the most approved style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will satisfy those who may give him a call. Don't forget the place.

N. HEFFNER.

Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL COACH WORKS,

Frankfort, Ky.

Shryock & Rea

INFORM THE CITIZENS OF FRANKLIN AND the surrounding counties that they have established themselves permanently in Frankfort, and keep on hand at their commodious Factory on Ann street, near Meriwether's Hotel, and manufacture to order.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, Fancy Wagons, and Pleasure Vehicles of all descriptions.

REPAIRING promptly attended to, and warranted equal to any in the State.

If orders solicited, and work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

BOOK BINDERY.

McCARTY & KENDALL, PUBLIC

Ruling, Binding, and Blank Book

making, in the best city styles, at their Bindery on Main street, over Major's Book Store.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and other county and city officers, are requested to send their orders for Blank Books and ruled work of all patterns. Orders are solicited from Bank Officers and Merchants.

THE WORK GUARANTEED

perfect and equal to the best in any of the cities.

Claims upon the State Auditor will be taken from the Circuit and County Court Clerks for Books made for them.

R. C. STEELE,

DEALER IN, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF,

KENTUCKY RIVER AND PITTSBURG COAL.

(Office with Tate & Hawkins),

Frankfort, Kentucky.

ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT that he is now prepared to furnish Pittsburg Coal in any quantities, and will be ready to supply Kentucky River Coal so soon as navigation opens.

W. R. BACON,

Ann St., next door to Neal & Jenkins' Stable,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

IS PREPARED, AT THE SHORT-

est notice, to supply Coffins, Metallic Cases, Hearse, Carriages, and everything pertaining to the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

He solicits a share of the public patronage.

JOHN WHITEHEAD & CO.,

Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Upholsters and Under-

takers, are prepared to furnish Metallic Bar Cases, Coffins in any style, at instant notice, at the lowest prices. They are provided with Handsome Hearse, good horses, and careful drivers.

They are also prepared to do all sorts of Carpentering, Cabinet-making, Painting and Glazing, at short notice, and in the best style.

J. C. TERPLOT.....ADAM KARR.

JOHN C. TERPLOT & CO.,

Importers of

WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.,

and dealers in

BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKY,

No. 128 Wall Street, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

dealt d&w

LOOK HERE!!

AT

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

IS THE PLACE WHERE THE PUBLIC WILL always find a full assortment of

PURE AND GENUINE MEDICINES.

FANCY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

FINE TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B.

Special attention given to prescriptions.

W. H. AVERILL,

Main Street,

FRANKFORT, Kentucky.

DRUGGIST,

OFFERS ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

Drugs & Medicines, Fresh and Pure;

Fancy & Toilet Articles, Rich and Rare;

Foreign and Domestic Cigars;

Virginia, Kentucky, & Missouri Tobacco;

Musical Instruments

And Musical Merchandise;

Coal Oil, Lamps and Fixtures.

If Orders for Sheet Music promptly attended to.

dealt

Docket
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS.

Winter Term, 1865-6.

FIRST DAY—December 4th.

1. Commonwealth vs. Smith et al. Barron.
2. Same vs. Bloomer. Henderson.
3. Same vs. Terry. " "
4. Same vs. Bush. Lyon.
5. Same vs. Schurman. Boone.
6. Same vs. Flannery. Webster.
7. Same vs. Wyatt. Montgomery.
8. Same vs. Clarke. Gallatin.
9. Same vs. Williams. " "
10. Same vs. Folie. " "
11. Same vs. Bassett. Hopkins.
12. Same vs. Davidson et al. Webster.
13. Same vs. Same, No. 2. " "
14. Same vs. Watkins. Whitley.
15. Same vs. Graves. Christian.
16. Same vs. Ashlock. Franklin.
17. Same vs. Webster. Madison.
18. Same vs. Turner. Grant.
18½. Jones vs. Commonwealth. Harrison.
19. Nipp vs. Commonwealth. Greenup.
20. McRay vs. Same. Pendleton.
21. Hedges vs. Same. Franklin.
22. Hickey vs. Same. " "
23. Divine vs. Same. " "
24. Shepherd vs. Commonwealth. Carter.
25. Hobbs vs. Commonwealth. Ballard.
26. Woodruff vs. Commonwealth. Daviess.

SECOND DAY—December 5th.

27. Burkitt vs. McCarty. Bracken.
28. Thomas vs. Halls. Estill.
29. Kelly vs. Kelly. " "
30. Quinn vs. Gentry. " "
31. Ballard, J. D. vs. Crutcher. Madison.
32. Same, J. A. vs. Noland et al. " "
32½. Wharton vs. McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.

THIRD DAY—December 6th.

33. Righter vs. Forrester. Bourbon.
34. Green vs. Sherrod & Stephens. Metcalfe.
35. Little vs. Dougherty. Morgan.
40. Pusey vs. Justices Meade Co. Court. Meade.
41. Young's ad'r vs. Overton et al. " "
42. Allen & Johnson vs. Shortridge, McLean.
43. Wall vs. Little. " "

FOURTH DAY—December 7th.

44. Dixon vs. Hancock. Henderson.
45. Houston vs. Dorsey. McLean.
46. Buford vs. Dunsmuir & Co. Franklin.
47. Same vs. Same & McVain. " "
48. Steele et al. vs. Capital Hotel Company. " "
49. Robertson vs. Henry. Muhlenburg.
50. Wilson vs. Duncan. " "

FIFTH DAY—December 8th.

51. Baker vs. Hart. Muhlenburg.
52. McClure vs. Sowder. Rockcastle.
53. Smith vs. Rockcastle Co. Ct. " "
54. McNeill vs. McNeill. Laurel.
55. Bates vs. Hughes. Letcher.
56. Rice vs. Rice. Harlan.
57. Ratliffe vs. Friend. Johnson.
57½. Abell vs. Duparcq. Adair.

SIXTH DAY—December 9th.

58. Powell vs. Martin & Woods. Lou. Ch'y.
59. Miller & Rice vs. Cravens. Adair.
60. Whitehead et al. vs. Chadwell & Co. Carroll.
61. Farris et al. vs. Dunn et al. Garrard.
62. Woodcock et al. vs. Bowman. " "
63. Anderson vs. Sutton et al. " "
64. Hunter et al. vs. Hill et al. Madison.
65. Lookridge vs. Biggerstaff. " "
66. Trinkle vs. Ellison et al. " "
67. Parish et al. vs. Hill et al. " "
68. Tevis's ex'r vs. Burren. " "
69. Gochoi vs. Baxter. " "
70. Rain's ad'm'r vs. Smith. " "
71. Bronston vs. Green. " "

EIGHTH DAY—December 12th.

72. McRae vs. Wells. Madison.
73. Hoeker et al. vs. Gentry et al. " "
74. C. Gentry vs. M. Gentry et al. " "
75. Hoskins & Hughes vs. C. Gentry et al. " "
76. Moore vs. Worthington. Boyle.
77. Foreman vs. Minor. " "
78. Minor et ux. vs. Clarkson. " "
79. Harlan vs. Harlan et al. " "
80. Coffey vs. Platt, Bucklin & Co., Casey.

NINTH DAY—December 13th.

81. Murphy vs. Hubble. Lincoln.
82. Harrison & Bennett vs. Bronston. Madison.
83. Quinn et al. vs. Moynihan et al. Pulaski.
84. Beavner's ad'm'r vs. Kelley. " "
85. Nulley vs. Zuchery. " "
86. Taylor vs. Elliott et al. " "
87. Rothschild vs. Floyd. " "
88. Smith's ex'r et al. vs. Smith. Warren.
89. Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. vs. Covington. " "
90. Dunham vs. Potter & Wilkins. " "
92. Winn by g'd'n et al. vs. Lawless & Jones. " "
93. Trigg vs. Trustees of Glasgow. " "
94. Lowery vs. Fisher et al. Jessamine.
95. Curl vs. Trimble. Harrison.
96. Hunt vs. Grubb. Butler.

ELEVENTH DAY—December 15th.

97. Bent vs. Miller. Fayette.
98. Watts vs. Pett et al. " "
99. Hughes et al. vs. Gray. " "
100. Kimbrough vs. Cason et al. Harrison.
101. Brashers vs. Stowers. " "
102. Cason vs. Blair et al. " "
103. Mulliken vs. Winter. Bracken.
104. Deniser vs. Fresh et al. Bracken.
105. Oldham vs. Field et al. " "
106. Furber vs. Bassett. " "
107. Schofield's ad'm'r et al. vs. Clayton. " "
108. Aulick et al. vs. Aulicks. Pendleton.
109. Cooper vs. Wheeler. " "
110. Rodgers vs. Aulick. " "
110½. Berryman vs. Cook. Franklin.
111. Potts vs. Bowler's ad'm'r et al. Kenton.
112. Thompson et al. vs. Belknap. " "
113. Same vs. Warborton's ex'r. " "
114. Arnold vs. Powell's ad'm'r. " "
115. Hancock vs. Brand et al. Campbell.
116. Maphett vs. Powell & Gallaire. " "
117. Long vs. Bennett. " "
118. Greer et al. vs. Powell et al. " "
118½. Turley's ex'r vs. Johnson. Gallatin.

FOURTEENTH DAY—December 18th.

119. Stewart vs. Barclay. Lou. Ch'y.
120. Adams Express Company vs. McDonald. " "
121. Herr et al. vs. Augustus et ux. " "
122. Swiney & McVay vs. Obst & Rupert. " "
123. McCrex et al. vs. Linder et al. Fulton.
124. Barber vs. Bland et al. Lou. Ch'y.
125. Robinson vs. Same. " "
126. Kirby vs. Coons & Reynolds, Jefferson Ct. of Com. Pleas.

FIFTEENTH DAY—December 20th.

127. Page vs. Slaughter. Lou. Ch'y.
128. Martin, Cobb & Co. vs. Curd's ad'm'r. " "
129. Ricketts & Co. vs. Same. " "
130. Goodman et ux. vs. Niles. " "
131. Richardson vs. Barrett et al. Hart.
132. North vs. Haggins's ad'm'r et al. Lou. Ch'y.
133. McGill vs. Gorman et al. " "

SIXTEENTH DAY—December 21st.

134. Fearhenback vs. Strauss. Lou. Ch'y.
135. Shafer vs. Lampton. " "
136. Dunning vs. Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. " "
137. R. Co. " "
138. R. Co. vs. Trubue et al. " "
139. R. Co. vs. Shields et al. " "
140. Brown et al. vs. Childs & Co. Jefferson Ct. of Common Pleas.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—December 22d.

141. Wilson vs. Lou. City, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
142. Rogers vs. Bowling's heirs by g'd'n, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
143. Julian & Co. vs. Pilcher, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
144. Suntheimer vs. Keck. Jefferson.
145. Reichart vs. Ulrich. " "
146. Smith vs. Smith's ad'm'r. " "
147. Butler vs. Knott & Durham. " "

EIGHTEENTH DAY—December 23d.

148. Hatti vs. Fillian. Jefferson.
149. Hazellrigg vs. Brenton's ad'm'r, Fleming.
150. Anderson vs. Rogers & Clark. " "
151. Wallingford vs. Doyle et al. " "
152. Bk. of Phila. vs. Rice et al. " "
153. Lander vs. Lander. " "
154. Payne vs. Munger. Nicholas.
155. Montgomery vs. Benedict. Lincoln.
156. Hill et al. vs. Jackson. " "
157. Page's ad'm'r vs. Page. Adair.
158. Miller vs. Miller's ad'm'r. " "
159. Litter's ad'm'r vs. Glen et al. Boone.
160. Hume et ux. vs. Connelly et al. " "
161. McManama vs. Grimsley's ad'r. " "

NINETEENTH DAY—December 24th.

162. Bowman vs. Smith. Breathitt.
163. Roark et al. vs. Back et al. " "
164. Sherrod, Baker & Co. vs. Marcum. Jackson.
165. Perkins vs. Smith & Satterfield. Russell.
166. Ingram vs. Plummer. Rowan.
167. Jarvis vs. Sux & Co. Campbell.
168. Collins vs. Craig et al. Grant.
169. Drasdale vs. Lyon et ux. " "
170. Lucas et al. vs. Temple & Barker. " "
171. Marquess vs. MaManama et al. " "
172. McClure vs. Green. " "
173. Thomas's ad'm'r vs. O'Hara's ex'r. " "
174. Northcutt vs. Stirman. " "

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—December 26th.

175. Gordon vs. Craddock et al. Hart.
176. Dixon. Owen.
177. Wiley vs. Wiley. " "
178. Farmers' Bank of Ky. et al. vs. Younger & Mitchell. " "
179. Thomas vs. Herndon's ex'r. " "
180. Neill vs. Jus. Cum. Co. Ct. Cumberland.
181. Glenn vs. McMeekin. Scott.
182. Penn's ad'm'r vs. Berry et ux. " "
183. Betts et al. vs. Thompson et al. " "
184. Dehoney vs. Sandford. " "
185. Cantrell vs. Sinclair. " "
186. Same vs. Smith. " "
186½. Hall vs. Hille. " "

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—January 2d.

187. Glens vs. Snook et al. Shelby.
188. Bohannon et al. vs. Shannon. " "
189. Roberts & Baird vs. Elliott. " "
190. Henry vs. Graves. " "
191. Chowning vs. O'Brian's ad'm'r, Trimble.
192. King's ad'm'r vs. Snyder. " "
193. Webb & Co. vs. Spilman. Trimble.
194. Huston vs. Duncan et al. Union.
195. Givens vs. Kendall & McCan. " "
196. Gwynn vs. Smith. " "
197. Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al. " "
198. Owens vs. Alcorn. Wayne.
199. Bakrow vs. Frankel. Lou. Ch'y.
200. M. Lancashire vs. Quigley's ex'r. McCracken.
201. Beal vs. King. " "
202. Brigham et al. vs. J. & J. J. Grief. " "
204. Same vs. John Grief. " "
205. Dale, Ross & Withers vs. Dowers et al. Fulton.
206. Stevens vs. Winston. " "
207. Johnson vs. Bk. of Ky. et al. Franklin.
208. Ruby vs. Grace. Graves.
209. Mellow vs. Anderson's heirs. " "
210. Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al. " "
211. Story et al. vs. Kelso & Cook. " "

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—January 3d.

212. Pea vs. Minter. Graves.
213. Ross vs. Wolfe & Bro. " "
214. Johnson et al. vs. Thwaitt & Jones. Marshall.
215. Daniel & Scott vs. Southern Bank of Kentucky. " "
216. Bradley vs. Collins et al. Hickman.
217. Garvin vs. Mobley. " "
218. Moore vs. Norton & Bro. " "
219. Cate et al. vs. Ross. Ballard.
220. Bell et al. vs. Lou. & Nash. R. Co. Lou. Ch'y.
221. Sandigo vs. Kurtz. Hardin.
222. Phillips vs. Sullivan's ad'm'r. " "
223. Gray's ad'r vs. Clarkson's ex'r. Meade.
224. Phillips et al. vs. Ditto's ad'm'r. " "
225. Griswold vs. Peckinpough. " "
226. Arnold's ex'r vs. Warren & Mitchell. Bollitt.
226½. Bright vs. Sandford et al. Franklin.

THIRTIETH DAY—January 8th.

227. Wilde, Jr. & Co. vs. Haycraft et al. Hardin.
228. Shean et al. vs. Ditto's ad'm'r. " "
229. Same vs. Fletcher. " "
230. Same vs. Geoghegan. " "
231. Myers et al. vs. Roundtree. Hart.
232. Thurman et ux. vs. Thomas. Larnie.
233. Beeler vs. Wright. " "
234. Green's ex'r vs. Maitland et al. Breckinridge.
235. Long vs. Payne. Daviess.
236. Patrie vs. McCreary. " "
237. Brown & Lemon vs. Wells. " "
238. Head vs. Daniel. " "
239. Barclay vs. McKernon. " "
240. McKinney vs. Daniel. " "
241. Yewell et al. vs. Bradshaw. " "

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—January 10th.

242. Burks vs. Claybrook. Daviess.
243. Beckley vs. Davidson. " "
244. Locke et al. vs. Miller. " "
245. Same vs. Gray. " "
246. Same vs. Mitchell. " "
247. Same vs. Same, No. 2. " "
248. Same vs. Clements. " "
249. Same vs. Heffernan. " "
250. Same vs. Hardesty. " "
251. Shrader et al. vs. Mitchell. Daviess.
252. Taylor vs. Hazellrigg's ad'm'r. " "
253. White vs. Lock. Boyd.
254. Holmes & Co. vs. Garfield & Cassidy. Powell.
255. Ewing vs. Clay. Bourbon.
256. Mead vs. Nevill. " "
257. Rankin vs. Turney. " "

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—January 11th.

258. Combs vs. Beatty's Committee et al. Montgomery.
259. Wilson vs. Mason's heirs. " "
260. Hunter vs. Lindsey. " "
261. Howard vs. Adams. " "
262. Boyd vs. Preston. Lewis.
263. McKrell vs. Metcalfe. Mason.
264. Power & Spalding vs. Cooper. " "
264½. Stephens' heirs vs. Boswell, Graves.
265. Humphreys vs. Walton & Fraze. Mason.
266. Hull vs. Bassett et al. " "
267. Turner et ux. vs. Vanbibber et al. Greenup.
268. White vs. Seaton et al. " "
269. Hans vs. Wills. " "
270. Dancy vs. McMullen. " "
271. Vallance vs. Egan, McGraw & Co. " "

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—January 12th.

272. Gilkey vs. McMullin. Greenup.
273. Jones vs. Gamon's heirs. " "
274. Trible vs. Hughes' heirs. " "
275. Porter et al. vs. Botts. Bath.
276. Lane et al. vs. Berry. " "
278. Perry et al. vs. Perry. " "
279. Trumbo vs. Snedegar. " "
280. Dawson & Jones vs. Weatherston. Calloway.
281. Mar. Co. Justices vs. Call. Co. Justices. " "
282. Jordan vs. Williams. Anderson.
283. Witherspoon vs. Far. Bank of Ky. " "
284. McGohen vs. White et al. " "
285. Saffell vs. Butts. " "
286. Marshall vs. Penick. Taylor.
287. Swan's h's vs. Goodrum et al. Marion.
288. Child's ex'r vs. Carnell. Todd.
289. Jackson vs. Speed. Nelson.
290. Phillips et al. vs. Stiles et al. " "
291. Talbot vs. Wilson. " "
292. Stone vs. Glasscock. " "

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—January 13th.

293. Peter & Hardin vs. Ferrell. Washington.
294. Piney vs. Piney et al. " "
295. Farris vs. Yocum. " "
296. Farris's ad'm'r vs. Farris's h's. " "
297. Mitchell's ad'm'r vs. Mitchell. " "
298. Baker vs. Steinbergen. " "
299. Graham vs. Riley. " "
300. Coy vs. Coy's heirs. Madison.
301. Alexander's ad'm'r vs. Smith's ex'r. Mercer.
302. Riley's ex'r vs. Sharpe. " "
303. Hamilton & Poor vs. Lightfoot. " "
304. Randall vs. Trester. " "
305. DeBum vs. Davis. " "
306. Woods vs. Crawford. " "

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—January 16th.

307. Wilson vs. Kilebren. Christian.
308. Chris. Co. Ct. vs. Sharpe. " "
309. Carter vs. Reynolds. " "
310. Fatman et al. vs. Brown. " "
311. Campbell vs. Anderson's ad'm'r. " "
312½. Stevens vs. Brooks. Franklin.
313. Scott & Kilebren vs. Wilson. Christian.
314. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphy. " "
315. Pettit's ad'm'r and heirs vs. Johnson's ad'm'r and heirs. Caldwell.
316. Cantrell et al. vs. Pettitt. " "
317. Kevel et al. vs. Kevel. " "
318. Kevel, McKee & Price vs. Baker's ad'm'r et al. " "
319. Gracy & Co. vs. Cron. " "

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—January 18th.

320. Overby vs. Perryman. Caldwell.
321. Freer vs. Chandler. Lyon.
322. Henry & Yeiser vs. Hewey. " "
323. Clay et al. vs. Clay. Fayette.
324. Farris vs. Bean. Clarke.
325. Dykes et ux. vs. Epperson. " "
326. Hendon vs. Woodward et al. Clarke.
327. Hanks vs. Rowan's receiver. Ohio.
328. Watts et al. vs. Whittington's ex'r. Woodford.
329. Martin, Roberts & Co. vs. Sawen's ad'm'r. " "
330. Roberts vs. Same. " "
331. Ellis vs. Carr, g'd'n et al. Henry.
332. Shouse et al. vs. Graves. " "

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—January 20th.

333. Thornton vs. Allen & Lockett. Henderson.
334. Thornton vs. Beverly. " "
335. Hart vs. Howell, Smith & Co. " "
336. McBride vs. McBride. " "
337. Burbank et al. vs. Barrett. " "
338. Letcher vs. Ingram. " "
339. Trice vs. Russell. Hopkins.
340. Wells vs. Watkins. Livingston.
341. Huskin's ad'm'r vs. Burke. " "
342. Alsbrook vs. Ramey. " "
343. Joiner vs. Swinford. " "
344. Cansby, by g'd'n vs. Thompson et al. Webster.
345. Montague vs. Gammon. Owen.
345½. Covington City vs. Cov. Gas Light Co. Kenton.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 21st.

346. Commonwealth vs. Read et al. Gallatin.
347. Newton vs. Commonwealth. Scott.
348. Tomlinson vs. Same. " "
349. Newton & Tomlinson vs. Same. " "
350. Gossom vs. McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.
351. Hend. & Nash. R. R. Co. vs. Moss. Henderson.
352. Robinson's ad'r vs. Hicks et al. " "
353. Graham & Payton vs. Jenkins, Henderson.
354. Same vs. Jenkins & Ladd. " "

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—January 22d.

355. Hall vs. Light, Barret & Co. Hickman.
356. U. G. Berry vs. Southern Bk. of Kentucky. Livingston.
357. L. Berry vs. Same. " "
358. Howe vs. Temple, Barker & Co. Fleming.
359. Magowan vs. Same. " "
360. Smith vs. Same. " "
361. Strode et al. vs. Magowan's heirs. Fleming.
362. Temple, Barker & Co. vs. Poyntz. " "
363. Same vs. Smith. " "
364. Temple, Barker & Co. vs. Pierce, Tolle & Co. Fleming.
365. Lee's ex'r vs. Graham et al. Mason.
366. Scott & Wurts vs. Bryan & Grubb. Greenup.
367. McCallister vs. Beattie et ux. Lou. Ch'y.
368. Gregory vs. Trabue. Lou. Ch'y.
369. Laval vs. Strauss. " "

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—February 2d.

370. Lou. & P. R. Co. vs. Lou. City Railway Co. Lou. Ch'y.
371. Smith vs. Robinson. Lou. Ch'y.
372. Same vs. Cope & Co. " "
373. Monjooy vs. McGinnis. Anderson.
374. Duvall vs. Parker. Franklin.
375. Spratt vs. Adams. Taylor.
376. Elkin vs. Skaggs et al. Green.
377. Covington City vs. Moller. Kenton.
378. Dicken vs. Yelton. Campbell.
379. Stone vs. Southland's heirs. Larnie.
380. Stone vs. Lasley. " "

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—February 3d.

381. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Grant.
382. Carter vs. Kinsler's ex'r. " "
383. O'Neil vs. Gregg. Jessamine.
384. Vance et al. vs. Vance et al. Boyle.
385. Lee vs. Forsythe et al. Butler.
386. Foster et al. vs. Giguish. Clarke.
387. Roberts vs. Armstrong's ad'm'r. Boone.
388. Simms vs. Pearce's ad'm'r. Hart.
389. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Grant.
390. Carter vs. Kinsler's ex'r. " "
391. O'Neil vs. Gregg. Jessamine.
392. Vance et al. vs. Vance et al. Boyle.
393. Lee vs. Forsythe et al. Butler.
394. Foster et al. vs. Giguish. Clarke.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 4th.

395. Roberts vs. Armstrong's ad'm'r. Boone.
396. Simms vs. Pearce's ad'm'r. Hart.
397. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Grant.
398. Carter vs. Kinsler's ex'r. " "
399. O'Neil vs. Gregg. Jessamine.
400. Vance et al. vs. Vance et al. Boyle.
401. Lee vs. Forsythe et al. Butler.
402. Foster et al. vs. Giguish. Clarke.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 5th.

403. Roberts vs. Armstrong's ad'm'r. Boone.
404. Simms vs. Pearce's ad'm'r. Hart.
405. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Grant.
406. Carter vs. Kinsler's ex'r. " "
407. O'Neil vs. Gregg. Jessamine.
408. Vance et al. vs. Vance et al. Boyle.
409. Lee vs. Forsythe et al. Butler.
410. Foster et al. vs. Giguish. Clarke.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—February 6th.

411. Roberts vs. Armstrong's ad'm'r. Boone.
412. Simms vs. Pearce's ad'm'r. Hart.
413. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Grant.
414. Carter vs. Kinsler's ex'r. " "
415. O'Neil vs. Gregg. Jessamine.
416. Vance et al. vs. Vance et al. Boyle.
417. Lee vs. Forsythe et al. Butler.
418. Foster et al. vs. Giguish. Clarke.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—February 16th.

419. Roberts vs. Armstrong's ad'm'r. Boone.
420. Simms vs. Pearce's ad'm'r. Hart.
421. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Grant.
422. Carter vs. Kinsler's ex'r. " "
423. O'Neil vs. Gregg. Jessamine.
424. Vance et al. vs. Vance et al. Boyle.
425. Lee vs. Forsythe et al. Butler.
426. Foster et al. vs. Giguish. Clarke.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—February 19th.

427. Gilkey vs. McMullin. Greenup.
428. Jones vs. Gamon's heirs. " "
429. Trible vs. Hughes' heirs. " "
430. Porter et al. vs. Botts. Bath.
431. Lane et al. vs. Berry. " "
432. Perry et al. vs. Perry. " "
433. Trumbo vs. Snedegar. " "
434. Dawson & Jones vs. Weatherston. Calloway.
435. Mar. Co. Justices vs. Call. Co. Justices. " "
436. Jordan vs. Williams. Anderson.
437. Witherspoon vs. Far. Bank of Ky. " "
438. McGohen vs. White et al. " "
439. Saffell vs. Butts. " "

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—February 20th.

440. Marshall vs. Penick. Taylor.
441. Swan's h's vs. Goodrum et al. Marion.
442. Child's ex'r vs. Carnell. Todd.
443. Jackson vs. Speed. Nelson.
444. Phillips et al. vs. Stiles et al. " "
445. Talbot vs. Wilson. " "
446. Stone vs. Glasscock. " "

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 21st.

447. Wilson vs. Kilebren. Christian.
448. Chris. Co. Ct. vs. Sharpe. " "
449. Carter vs. Reynolds. " "
450. Fatman et al. vs. Brown. " "
451. Campbell vs. Anderson's ad'm'r. " "
452½. Stevens vs. Brooks. Franklin.
453. Scott & Kilebren vs. Wilson. Christian.
454. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphy. " "
455. Pettit's ad'm'r and heirs vs. Johnson's ad'm'r and heirs. Caldwell.
456. Cantrell et al. vs. Pettitt. " "
457. Kevel et al. vs. Kevel. " "
458. Kevel, McKee & Price vs. Baker's ad'm'r et al. " "
459. Gracy & Co. vs. Cron. " "

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 22d.

460. Marshall vs. Penick. Taylor.
461. Swan's h's vs. Goodrum et al. Marion.
462. Child's ex'r vs. Carnell. Todd.
463. Jackson vs. Speed. Nelson.
464. Phillips et al. vs. Stiles et al. " "
465. Talbot vs. Wilson. " "
466. Stone vs. Glasscock. " "

SIXTY-NINTH DAY—February 23d.

467. Wilson vs. Kilebren. Christian.
468. Chris. Co. Ct. vs. Sharpe. " "
469. Carter vs. Reynolds. " "
470. Fatman et al. vs. Brown. " "
471. Campbell vs. Anderson's ad'm'r. " "
472½. Stevens vs. Brooks. Franklin.
473. Scott & Kilebren vs. Wilson. Christian.
474. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphy. " "
475. Pettit's ad'm'r and heirs vs. Johnson's ad'm'r and heirs. Caldwell.
476. Cantrell et al. vs. Pettitt. " "
477. Kevel et al. vs. Kevel. " "
478. Kevel, McKee & Price vs. Baker's ad'm'r et al. " "
479. Gracy & Co. vs. Cron. " "

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—February 19th.

480. Marshall vs. Penick. Taylor.
481. Swan's h's vs. Goodrum et al. Marion.
482. Child's ex'r vs. Carnell. Todd.
483. Jackson vs. Speed. Nelson.
484. Phillips et al. vs. Stiles et al. " "
485. Talbot vs. Wilson. " "
486. Stone vs. Glasscock. " "

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—February 20th.

487. Wilson vs. Kilebren. Christian.
488. Chris. Co. Ct. vs. Sharpe. " "
489. Carter vs. Reynolds. " "
490. Fatman et al. vs. Brown. " "
491. Campbell vs. Anderson's ad'm'r. " "
492½. Stevens vs. Brooks. Franklin.
493. Scott & Kilebren vs. Wilson. Christian.
494. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphy. " "
495. Pettit's ad'm'r and heirs vs. Johnson's ad'm'r and heirs. Caldwell.
496. Cantrell et al. vs. Pettitt. " "
497. Kevel et al. vs. Kevel. " "
498. Kevel, McKee & Price vs. Baker's ad'm'r et al. " "
499. Gracy & Co. vs. Cron. " "

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 21st.

500. Marshall vs. Penick. Taylor.
501. Swan's h's vs. Goodrum et al. Marion.
502. Child's ex'r vs. Carnell. Todd.
503. Jackson vs. Speed. Nelson.
504. Phillips et al. vs. Stiles et al. " "
505. Talbot vs. Wilson. " "
506. Stone vs. Glasscock. " "

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507. Wilson vs. Kilebren. Christian.
508. Chris. Co. Ct. vs. Sharpe. " "
509. Carter vs. Reynolds. " "
510. Fatman et al. vs. Brown. " "
511. Campbell vs. Anderson's ad'm'r. " "
512½. Stevens vs. Brooks. Franklin.
513. Scott & Kilebren vs. Wilson. Christian.
514. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphy. " "
515. Pettit's ad'm'r and heirs vs. Johnson's ad'm'r and heirs. Caldwell.
516. Cantrell et al. vs. Pettitt. " "
517. Kevel et al. vs. Kevel. " "
518. Kevel, McKee & Price vs. Baker's ad'm'r et al. " "
519. Gracy & Co. vs. Cron. " "

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